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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Humidity 80.

June 25, 1919, Temperature 79.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919.

日八廿月五年未己大歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 18.

The *Mittag Zeitung* declares that the peace delegation en route from Versailles has drafted a memorandum containing a decision that the treaty is unobtainable. The *Tagblatt* adds that Count Rantzau will resign his post if the cabinet does not accept this view. In Weimar it is believed that the cabinet will refer the question of signing to the parties who will decide their attitude separately. If the Majority Socialists decide "yes," the treaty will be signed, as they would, with the Centre who are wavering and the Independents who are solidly pro-signature, have a majority in the assembly. Further details disclose that during the attempted coup the situation was most critical as temporarily the members of the Government were unprotected owing to the troops entraining to Erfurt to quell a local insurrection. The military guard at the castle, however, in the nick of time closed the iron doors and prevented the insurgents from entering the castle. Order was restored in two or three hours.

PARIS, June 18.

Disappointment and astonishment at the Allies' reply to the German counter proposals are prevalent in Germany. They are characterizing the reply as hard, arrogant, and bitter. The Germans actually believed the Allies would make wider concessions. It is definitely laid down in the new agreement that Allied forces will continue the occupation of German territory as a guarantee of the execution of the peace terms. A high civil commission made up of four delegates from France, England, Belgium and the United States will be the supreme representative of the Allied Powers in Germany. (Havas).

BERLIN, June 19.

A cabinet crisis has occurred. Its resignation seems imminent. The alternatives are said to be three: Hermann Muller with a coalition is one or Erberger or Noske with a new cabinet.

HUNGARIANS v. CZECHS.

BUDAPEST, June 17.

A Hungarian communiqué says that on the instructions of the Allied Powers we took measures to suspend our war operations, nevertheless the Czechs attacked our whole front. We were compelled to offer vigorous defensive measures. Heavy fighting is proceeding at Sajo Rima and in the valleys west of Eperjes.

BUDAPEST, June 18.

The Allies have informed the Hungarian government that no state will be compensated for prolonging warfare by the enlargement of its territory. They declare that the peace treaty's frontiers will permanently separate Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Therefore the armies of these countries must cease hostilities and withdraw behind their own frontiers.

DEMILITARIZATION.

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 19.

The War Office announces that between the date of the armistice and noon on June 16 108,644 officers and 2,779,707 men were demobilised or discharged as medically unfit for service. Men are now streaming away at the rate of 40,000 weekly and if peace is signed this number will gradually increase. Then it will be possible to reduce almost immediately the Rhine army from ten to six divisions and when there is evidence that the peace terms are being carried out effectively, this army can be reduced still further. On the assumption that peace will be signed in June, it is still hoped that all men who joined in 1914 or 1915 will be repatriated for release by the end of July, except those serving in India. The release of the latter cannot be dealt with till the autumn. So far as the 300,000 Derby men now serving are concerned, it is hoped to release them according to the month they joined. In the meantime no Derby men who joined for continuous service, during January, February or March 1916 will be sent on draft to the east and when the choice within any unit ordered to provide drafts for foreign service lies between men who have been abroad and men who have not, the latter will now invariably be chosen. It is also contemplated to exempt from service abroad all men within a few months of 37 years old.

TURKEY.

THE OTHER TEMPTED ME.

LONDON, June 18.

The Turkish mission was received by the Council of Ten, not as peace envoys but merely for the purpose of information and consultation. Damad Ferid Pacha made a short speech in French stating that Turkey went to war as the result of secret agreements between the Committee of Union and Progress and Germany, war not being desired by the Ottoman people. He advocated the maintenance of the Turkish empire and Constantinople remaining the capital.

FRENCH NAVAL MUTINY.

BREST, June 19.

The return of a French battleship from Sebastopol where the crew recently mutinied, demanding their return to France, was marked by demonstrations by French sailors who paraded the streets flaunting red flags. Two hundred demonstrators later broke down the gates of the barracks wherein some mutineers were incarcerated for the court martial in connection with the Black Sea incidents. The demonstrators attempted to rescue their comrades. Infantry reinforcements were brought up to restore order, and gendarmes patrolled the streets.

BULGARS.

LONDON, June 19.

Reuter learns from a Jugo-Slav source that the pro-German ex-premier of Bulgaria, Guechoff, has been appointed head of the Bulgarian peace delegation.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

LONDON, June 19.

Telegrams from Omsk indicate that the recent trouble in Kolchak's army was satisfactorily dealt with and consequently no further serious setback is anticipated.

LONDON, June 19.

The Ukrainian offensive against the Bolsheviks has resumed. Important strategic points have been captured and the enemy driven back eastward. The Ukrainian population is voluntarily enlisting and supplying provisions. It is anticipated their forces will soon be trebled.

FRENCH IMPORTS.

PARIS, June 18.

A decree in the *Journal Officiel* abolishes the import prohibition on a large number of articles of food and raw materials, half manufactured or manufactured goods. Prohibition now applies only to articles of luxury and goods subject to special agreements as textiles.

The Paris Bourse tone is decidedly firm owing to the end of the strikes. Albert Sarraut has landed at Marseilles.

CRICKET.

LONDON, June 19.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 24 runs.

LONDON, June 17.

Marylebone has decided not to send a cricket team to Australia this year.

LONDON, June 18.

The Australians beat Yorkshire by one wicket.

TRANSATLANTIC FLYERS.

LONDON, June 19.

Alcock and Brown by His Majesty's command are launching at Windsor Castle on June 21.

KOREAN APPEAL.

PARIS, June 19.

The Korean delegates have sent a letter to M. Clemenceau re-urging that the Koreans' request be heard as regards their own fate and asking for recognition of the right of self-determination for Korea.

A BRITISH KEPP.

LONDON, June 19.

The dirigible R33 left Barrow in Yorkshire yesterday with all its guns mounted for a fight of 48 hours over Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. The *Daily Sketch* understands the R34 was over Berlin at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many foodstuffs from America bound for Germany are detained in the Downs until peace is signed.

THE MONSOON.

GOT HERE BEFORE THE TELEGRAM.

BOMBAY, June 7.

The monsoon has burst.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINESE REAR-ADMIRAL IN FRANCE.

TOULON, June 18.

The Chinese Rear-Admiral Woo this morning inspected the submarine station, the aviation centre, and the warships. He subsequently proceeded to Marseilles where he embarked on the "Andre Lebon" for China.

RACING.

LONDON, June 18.

The Ascot Gold Cup was won by By Jingo at 3 to 1. Air Raid was second at 5 to 6. Roamer was third at 20 to 1. Four ran. Three quarters of a length divided first and second. Roamer finished six lengths behind Air Raid.

BOTTOMLEY'S PROTEST OVER-RULED.

LONDON, June 18.

The objection lodged to the win by By Jingo was overruled and the deposit forfeited.

ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

ROME, June 19.

In consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber, the Italian cabinet has resigned. The King has reserved his decision.

A WASH OUT.

COPENHAGEN, June 18.

Twelve British cruisers and a number of destroyers have arrived. They are believed to be part of the blockading forces meant for the Baltic in the event of non-signature of the treaty.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

BRUSSELS, June 18.

President Wilson and their Belgian Majesties arrived and drove to the palace. They were cheered by crowds.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Positions of the teams to date:—

	P.	W.	L.	P.
88 Co. R.G.A. "A"	8	5	3	10
R.A.O.C.	8	5	3	10
R.A.M.C. "A"	7	5	2	10
83 Co. R.G.A. "A"	6	5	1	10
R.E.	5	5	0	10
Manchester	1	4	3	8
R.A.M.C. "B"	7	2	5	4
88 Co. R.G.A. "B"	6	1	5	2
87 Co. R.G.A.	6	0	6	0
83 Co. R.G.A. "B"	3	0	3	0

MONEYLENDERS REGISTER.

Drastic amendments of the Moneylenders Act are proposed in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Stanton, with the support of Sir Richard Cooper, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Dillet, Mr. Simm, Mr. Morris, Mr. Seddon, and Mr. Kenyon. It provides for the compulsory registration of moneylenders, and prohibits them from carrying on business under any name or at any address other than those entered in the register. Interest charged on loans must in no case exceed 15 per cent. per annum. No promissory note signed by an officer in the Navy, Army, or Air Force may be enforced unless its existence is made known by the moneylender to the borrower's commanding officer within fourteen days of the transaction.

If a moneylender fails to register or carries on business otherwise than in his registered name or elsewhere than at his registered address, or fails to comply with any other requirement, he will be liable, on conviction, to a fine of £100, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to the same fine with the addition of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not less than three months. In the case of a company the fine will be £500, and on a second or subsequent conviction the same fine may be imposed, and the secretary and chairman will be liable to imprisonment for three months.

Under similar penalties moneylenders are prohibited from sending circulars, and from taking security on a borrower's household effects without the consent of his wife.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by All Chemists and Grocers.

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OUTFITTER.

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ALL SHADES & DESIGNS.
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"SAINT SWITHIN" WATERPROOF RAINCOATS

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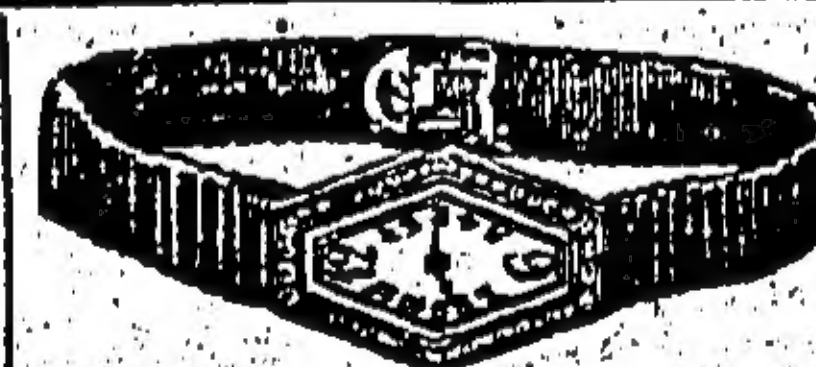
A SPEEDY & SURE CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

THE PHARMACY,

22, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 345.



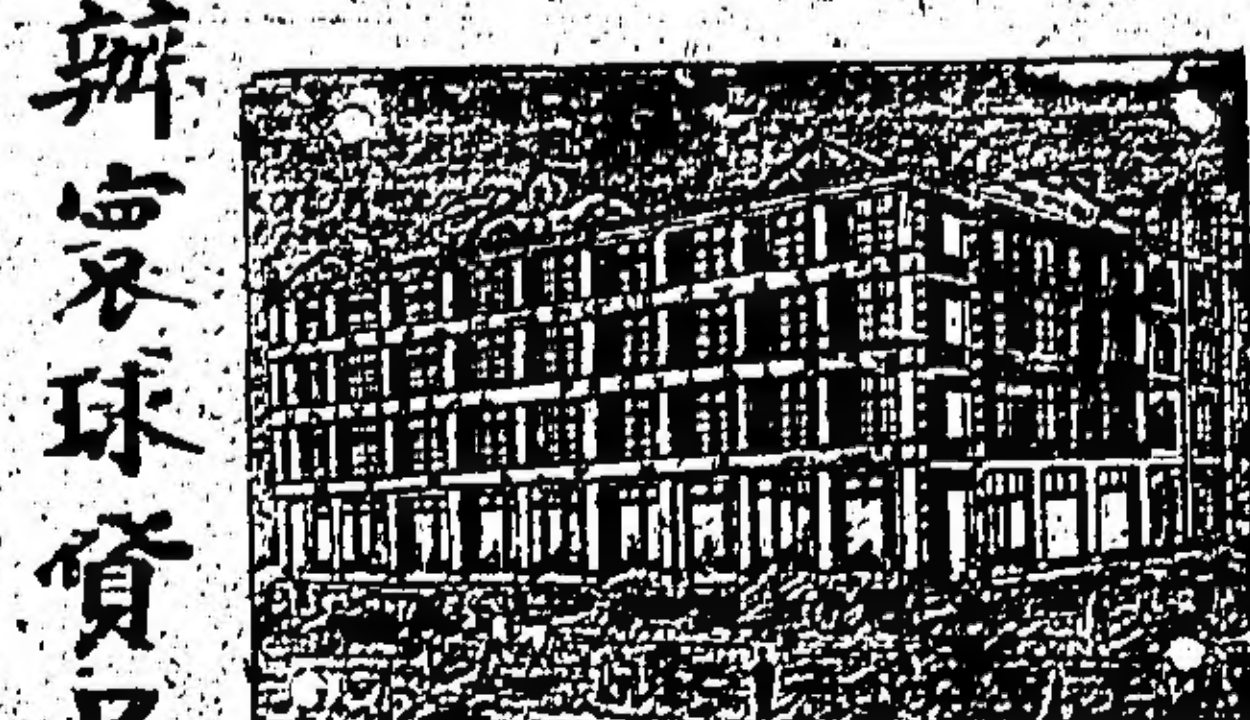
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G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received
instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTIONon
THURSDAY,the 26th day of June, 1919, at
3 o'clock in the afternoon,
at his Sales Rooms, Daddell Street,
Victoria, Hong Kong.THE VERY VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTYknown as and being No. 93 Connaught
Road West situate on and comprising
the whole of Marine Lot No. 403 in
Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong
and containing an area of about 1,384
square feet.

IN ONE LOT.

For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply toMessrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTSON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or toMR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 16, 1919.THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,on
THURSDAY, June 26, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the premises lately occupied by
the Victoria Dispensary No. 32 Queen's
Road Central.A Quantity of Shop Fittings
Also1 Iron Safe & Stand,
Electric table fans,
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 21, 1919.on
SATURDAY, June 22, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.at No. 23 Cameron Villas, Kowloon,
A Large Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, the 27th
inst.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.on
MONDAY June 30, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.at No. 2 Austin Avenue, Kowloon,
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Sunday, the 29th inst.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS

For the cure of all forms of
constipation, indigestion, flatu-
lence, headache, neuralgia, and
all other ailments arising from
derangement of the bowels and
stomach. The pills are made
of pure steel and are entirely
harmless. They are sold in
boxes of 10 and 20 pills each.
Price 1/6 per box.

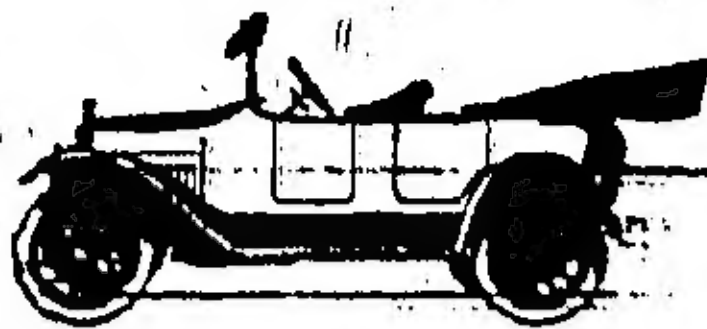
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APIOL STEEL
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CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Bishop, M.A.) 50
- Part I—Mammals and Birds 50
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Fishes..... 50
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(History of the Eastern
Churches) 1.00
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(by E. J. Eitel) 20
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TAX MEMORANDUM 20
- WASHINGTON BOOKS (for men) 25

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MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale,
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The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received a large consignment
of
粉奶牛洲澳**SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,**
Agents: For Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 4 & 6, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
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We offer for sale
AMERICAN CHEESE.
POTTED
FRENCH
COULOMMIERCheese is rich in protein and butter
fat hence an important and valuable
food.**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.**PEACE
CELEBRATIONBUY YOUR
FLAGSFROM
GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.CRICKET
SCORING
BOOKSCAN BE OBTAINED
AT**BREWER'S**

Price \$2.

"COMMANDER"

**"Commander" stands
supreme in its power to
satisfy the most fastidious
smokers. It is a mild,
pleasing cigarette made
in a "Super-Size"....****"Commander must be
smoked to be appreciated"****Westminster
Tobacco
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London**

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

"DOLLAR EXCHANGE"

U.S. THE WORLD'S MONEY
MARKET?According to mail advices from
New Orleans, Mr. D. H. G. Penny,
vice-president of the National Bank
of Commerce in New York, in an
address on "Dollar Exchange" at
the annual convention of the Association
of Reserve City Bankers in
New Orleans, says that the United
States had displaced England and all
other pre-war creditor countries in
supplying long time money for the
financing of industry and transpor-
tation.In the course of his address, Mr.
Penny said:—
"Dollar Exchange is a war time
development. International ex-
change is concerned with making
payments between different countries
each having a different currency.
Before the war, if a Brazilian mer-
chant sold to an American importer,
the settlement was made neither in
Brazilian currency nor in American
dollars, but in pounds sterling, bills
of drafts drawn on London. The
great instrumentality of international
payments was bills of exchange or
acceptances drawn on London
banks or acceptance houses. Dollar
exchange was not quoted officially
in Buenos Aires or the other prin-
cipal markets in South America.
The volume of dealing in various
kinds of foreign exchanges in Buenos
Aires prior to 1914 would rank in the
following order: Pounds sterling,
reliances, Paris francs, Belgian
francs, United States dollars, ster-
ling representing more than 50 per
cent of the total.During the war dollar exchange
has made remarkable progress in
dealing in South America and the
Far East. It is more readily nego-
tiated in Japan and China than any
other exchange. Closely allied to
dollar exchange and leading directly
to an extension of dollar exchange
is what is known as "direct ex-
change." For example, we are doing
business with Argentina, Greece,
Japan and other foreign countries in
their own moneys now. Conversely,
they quote dollars in their markets
and make payments to us in dollars.
This makes it easier for them, more-
over, to make payments to some
third country in dollar exchange, and
so further the use of dollar ex-
change. The following exchanges
are among those now quoted in New
York which were not quoted there
before the war: Brazil, Argentina,
Greece, and India. At the present
time every foreign bank of con-
sequence has one or more accounts
in the United States, whereas before
the war many foreign countries had
no correspondents at all here.Prior to 1914 bank acceptances
in the United States were unimpor-
tant, and we consequently lacked the
instrumentality for making dollar
exchange an important factor in in-ternational operations. Since the
inauguration of the Federal reserve
system, however, the growth of the
volume of bank acceptances has been
rapid. Bankers' acceptances pur-
chased by the Federal Reserve banks
amounted to only 98,000,000 in
February of 1915. By February,
1918, the figure had reached
294,000,000. On August 31,
1918, the total acceptance liabilities
of member banks of the Federal re-
serve system were 322,000,000. The
total for all banks in the country
may well have been 750,000,000
dollars or three-fourths of a billion. Of
our bank acceptances something over
half are employed in foreign trade.
In the New York discount market for
dollar acceptances the margin of profit
is now about 1-64th of 1 per cent.,
which is about the same as the pre-
war margin on sterling.After the war we must take
many a leaf from London's book.
Our commodity markets must be
made more liquid. Our stock mar-
ket must be prepared to take foreign
securities and must deal in a larger
list of securities. We are far behind
London in the range and scope of
both commodity and stock dealings,
although the volume is large. We
need not feel called upon, however,
to extend dollar exchange at the
expense of our friends across the
water. The recent break in sterling
exchange gives the United States a
great opportunity both to aid London
and to extend dollar exchange
through the world.London's embarrassment is
temporary. Great Britain is still
undoubtedly a creditor nation. She
had about 20,000,000,000 dollars of
foreign investments before the war.
She has loaned 9,000,000,000 dol-
lars more during the war to allies. On
the other hand, she has sold
perhaps 5,000,000,000 dollars or
6,000,000,000 dollars of her foreign
investments and has borrowed
5,000,000,000 or 6,000,000,000 dol-
lars during the war, leaving her
with a net creditor position of, say,
17,000,000,000 dollars. She has large
floating liabilities, however, unfunded
and on short time, which are tem-
porarily embarrassing.Although long time interest rates
on investments will remain high after
the war, short time money rates on
prime acceptances and on call money
may be expected to go low for a
period of a year or more, as a con-
sequence of our excessive gold hold-
ings. During this time New York
may well be the cheapest market
for financing international trade, and
dollar exchange may be widely ex-
tended, breaking down old trade
habits and inertia which have favour-
ed sterling. After that England and
the United States will compete in
this matter fairly on its merits. It
is legitimate and proper that we
should compete with England by fair
methods in any field that we choose
to enter, but let us not forget that
brave old England has borne the heat

WORLD ON THE GRAB.

A woman applied to the magis-
trate, at Clerkenwell Police-court, as
to the landlord's right to increase
rent.Mr. Symonds advised the woman
to go to the county-court, and added,
"Of course he wants more. He has
to pay more for coals, food, and
clothes, and you'll have to have more
to pay the rent with. The whole
world is on the grab, and so long as
it goes on there will be no peace.
When we find a nation saying we
will take less we shall get it. Where
it is all to end I can't say."

SOUTH AFRICA AND SETTLERS.

In the House of Assembly, Cape
Town, the Hon. Hugh Wyndham
referred to the advertisements ap-
pearing in the British Press offering
advantages to settlers, and urged
that irrigation and other schemes
ought not to be paraded before the
public without some guarantee as to
their soundness. Otherwise there
was a danger that the good name of
South Africa might be damaged.
Sir Thomas Smartt said that many
admirable schemes were before the
public, but he viewed with alarm the
fantastic claims advanced in certain
pamphlets. The Government had a
responsibility in the matter. Colonel
Mentz, Minister for Lands, said the
High Commissioner in London was
authorised to give all the informa-
tion possible. The Government
would see what other measures could
be taken to prevent settlers and
others being humbugged.and burden of the day. Let us re-
member, too, on the financial side
the dark days of 1898 when the gold
standard was imperilled and when
that courageous statesman, Grover
Cleveland, with only 20,000,000 in
the Treasury, continued to pay out
gold on demand, relying upon re-
lief which the London market afford-
ed in checking the international drain
upon our gold. England has been
generous to us in the past, and En-
gland deserves well of us to-day.Whether or not we displace En-
gland in the short term money market
in financing the actual shipment of
goods from country to country, we
have displaced her and all the pre-
war creditor countries in supplying
repl capital, or long time money, for
the financing of industry and trans-
portation. To accumulate long time
capital we must produce more in a
year than we consume in a year.
In saving capital our people will not
merely be making individual profit,
but they will also be performing ser-
vices both to their country and to
humanity of a vital sort. Civilization
has been saved from Germany; but
it must now be saved from poverty
and economic shipwreck. The whole
world looks to the United States and
the States will not be found wanting.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

VERMICELLI, and

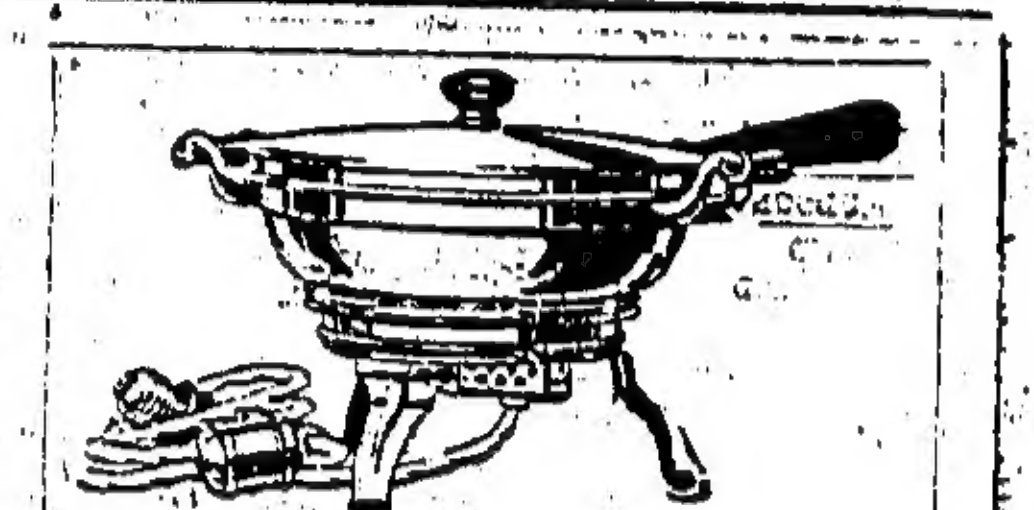
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest, and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919.

ANIMALS.

Isn't Father Bernard Vaughan the rather clever orator who got some cheap notoriety by lecturing on preaching on "The Sins of Society" to London people who desired to be in society, sinful or otherwise? Apart from some half memory of that sort, we know nothing of the gentleman. We don't suppose we would like him. We see that he has been speaking in the East End about animals, *apropos* the vivisection and the Dogs Protection Bill. No one will want to quarrel with him for saying that the life of one human child is worth more than a litter of puppies, but he didn't stop there. He went on:

It was quite ridiculous to talk about the rights of animals when duties they had none. Rats and mice, fleas and mosquitoes had the same claim to rights as cats, dogs, and horses. They had none.

As rights commoted duties, criminal proceedings should be taken against any of the brute creation which broke the moral law. Man had duties towards animals because he was under obligations to the laws of reason. He must not wantonly hurt them, but if he could kill them for human food he certainly could make experiments on them in the interests of human life.

We simply cannot stand that sort of bomb. The proposition that rights go with duties, and cannot exist without them, is nonsense. A helpless, bedrid cripple would have practically no duties and a whole raft of rights. A six months old baby has positively no duties and its rights are unquestioned. Every living thing has the right to what it needs in order to live—if it can get it. The tiger has the right to make a meal of Father Bernard Vaughan, if it can get him, and if Father Vaughan prefers to live on, he has the right to prevent it doing so by any or all means in his power, even to the killing of the tiger. No one doubts that, not even the tiger. At the bottom of things there is no more right than that anywhere. Right is a term of social connotation, to fit a requirement of human association. It is a postulate that has been agreed to—but it is nothing more. Duty is a similar invention. Outside the social contract, it means nothing. Biology knows it. Not the reasons man "must not" wantonly hurt the speechless animals would be hard to find. The reasons why he does not

are only two. The first is that he isn't built that way (the average man having an instinctive inhibition) and the second is that if he is (being abnormal like a savage small boy or a flagellant) he will be unpopular among those who are normal. The vivisection has the "right" to experiment with animals, even humans, so long as his neighbours don't object. The anti-vivisection has the right to object. And after that there is nothing. Either by out-voting him or evading him by concealment, the vivisection will dole the anti—and Father Vaughan's logic about duty wouldn't open a philosophical jackpot.

THE BOYCOTT AND THE CELEBRATIONS.

Will the boycott interfere with the Peace Celebrations? If so, how? A Chinese reader has called our attention to the matter of the illuminations. It is suggested that the anti-Japanese feeling will be likely to restrict Chinese co-operation in the display of paper lanterns. Doubtless the Committee, although it has not been over-eager to take the *China Mail* into advisement, will have foreseen this and taken steps to meet it, but in case it have not, we would appeal strongly to our Chinese readers to spread the idea amongst their compatriots that this is AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE CALLING FOR A LET-UP. The decent man does not maintain a quarrel with his brother at his father's funeral. In celebrating the peace, we are all still Allies, and the defeat of German ambitions means as much to one as to another. Without desiring to interfere with the boycott in any way, either by discouragement or encouragement, we beg for an armistice on the particular day ahead of us. Reason! Let every reasonable Chinese friend consider the desirability of doing his share to make the celebration a memorable success.

THE PARSON IN THE TOWER.

We give to-day the earliest account of the happy sequel of the trouble which landed the Sporting Parson in the Tower of London. You may remember that we expressed fears (based on previous mysterious references in the Home Press) that "D.O.R.A." had revived the *lettre de cachet*, and was using the Tower as a Bastille. There is nothing to lose, and everything to gain, when the watchdog barks at the first suspicious movement. We now suspect the explanation will turn out to be this, that the Tower is *pro tem* a military barracks, to which the Rev. Everard Digby, as an Army chaplain awaiting Court Martial, was confined. That would be in order, wouldn't it? Very well. Forget the Bastille idea.

PEACE AT LAST.

In Hongkong, that has not suffered any appreciable deprivation, and in comparison with other places may be said not to have known that there was a war on, it is not to be expected that yesterday's news would mean so much as it did elsewhere. It is true that the armistice brought relief, and that the rejoicings were conspicuous. How far they were merely merrymaking can only be guessed. In Europe, on the contrary, the armistice was the cessation of a long ache, a truce to real pain, rather than an excuse for champagne, and yesterday's news would mean soul tranquillity in thousands of homes, and the elimination of a boding dread. Now get on with your celebrations, and in celebrating, try to think what Peace means. Peace is not a status or a condition. It is analogous with a point in time. It is the Big "Pointer Opportunity," dividing a past of stupidity and beastliness from more stupidity and bloodshed or (if you so will it) from a future of aspiration and moral endeavour. "Go in peace and sin no more" should be written in the handbills of chauvinists and jingoists and armament makers and professional soldiers. War proves nothing. The arts of peace do. War is an affair of brains scattered on the bloody ground. Peace is an affair of brains working with the problems of life. Let your get busy. There is much to do, now that the nightmare is over and the madness by.

JOHN KESTREL ON NIGGERS.

That apparently omniscient pundit John Kestrel favours us to-day with a L.O.N. Japanese politics, Socialism, Bolshevism, carbuncles, racial equality, birds, brains, Malchusianism, Chinese chauvinism, and niggers—all within the compass of 500 words, or less. Aint he a wonder, as Sir James Barrie's "Tommy" would have asked? In the course of it he alludes to "the fact" that the brain of a negro is not so well developed as that of a European. As he omits to say which nigger, or what European, we must conclude that he means the average in each case. As to that we have our doubts. Whether negro means the wild Masai of whom Sir Harry Johnston writes so well, or the American negro among whom we have sojourned, we have our doubts. John. The brain of Booker T. Washington, for example, is immensely ahead of Bonas Law's in development, while that of M. Clemenceau is superior to that of Jack Johnson. In natural endowments they start about level. In opportunities to develop they have not been similarly treated. The average result might seem to bear out John Kestrel's fact, but the cause of it is dead against his conclusion, if his conclusion is the natural inferiority of our dark-skinned brother.

FORBIDDEN WEDDINGS.

The practical commonsense and expediency of the regulation which some firms here make, forbidding their employees to marry until they attain a certain standard of income, is recognizable enough. But what of the morals of it? Has the Church ever protested? Is it likely to protest? You may have a guess. What of the individual freedom we Britons boast of? Does the fact of such a regulation indicate economic slavery, or does it not? You have another guess. If the idea behind the regulation was that an employee marrying on a low salary would be tempted to live beyond his means, and so become less trustworthy, the report offers itself that a bachelor, going and spending where and as bachelors do, is much more likely to turn out untrustworthy. When the moral typhoon hits his frail ship he has no anchor, whereas the married man has given hostages to his tai-pan's fortune. To marry and to be poor is the devil, but to marry and to be poor is better than to marry and to be poor than to be a slave. Lots of things are better than the things that are, of course, and it is our job to mention 'em. It is yours to settle 'em.

ONE BODY WE.

Between the rings of Saturn and the fried egg you had for breakfast there is only an imaginary space. If that seem too sweeping, let us reduce it to this, that the League of Nations, "Tariff Reform," the China tea trade, and the gastric juices, of the statesman, can be mixed into one potage in the golden bowl and still be digestible. By penning China's tea the British Chancellor of the Exchequer imperils Lancashire, piece goods, the mania of William Hohenzollern weakened the pot (two porridge) of the Polynesians. A slander in Yokohama may cause a suicide in Switzerland. Time and space are subsidiary currency of thought, and humanity at last has but one head. "All one body we," as the hymn says.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth Ss. 5 15/16d.

To-day's return shows one case of plague and one of c.s. fever.

Dr. S. F. Lee returned to the Colony from Shanghai by the s.s. "China."

Mrs. R. S. Vergette of the Public Works Dept. is due here by the s.s. "Neleus" to-morrow.

Mr. M. John of the Standard Oil Co. is a passenger leaving by the s.s. "Empress of Japan."

The s.s. "Cho'un Maru" from Saigon yesterday brought 2,850 tons of rice consigned to M. B. K.

The s.s. "Prometheus" (Thoren & Co.) arrived in ballast from Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge returned to the Colony on the "Tango Maru" after a holiday in Japan.

The s.s. "Rokkusan Maru" arrived from Muke this morning with 2,427 tons of coal for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Tango Maru" arrived yesterday from Yokohama with a miscellaneous cargo and 30 cabin passengers.

The s.s. "J. A. Moffett" arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 4,000 tons of fuel oil for the Standard Oil Co.

Mr. A. A. Ritchie and Rev. C. B. Shann of Hongkong and Sir Edmund and Miss Walker are leaving by the "Empress of Japan" to-day.

Among the passengers arriving at Southampton per s.s. "Aquitania" on May 9 were Sir Conyngham Green (Ambassador to Japan) and Lady Green.

The s.s. "China" which left San Francisco on May 27 arrived early this morning. She brought 2,500 tons of flour and general cargo, also 114 bags of mail.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, begs to acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of \$20, toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

Under arrangement with the British Government the P. and O. Line, starting on May 7 with the *Caledonia*, will maintain a weekly passenger service from Marseilles to Port Said.

Money and jewellery to the value of more than a thousand dollars are missing from No. 48 Portland Street, Yau-mat. The police have three Chinese (two female) in custody, on remand.

The Captain Superintendent of Police notifies that all private motor cars, and drivers, motor cycles, and drivers, heavy motor cars, trucks and other private vehicles must be licensed on July 2.

Mr. W. E. Priestley the Fire-works specialist left by the "Empress of Japan" to-day for San Francisco. Another member of the firm will come later from Manila to supervise the fireworks display at the local peace celebrations.

The Indo-China s.s. "Fooshing" (Capt. C. A. Robertson) left Calcutta June 5, Singapore June 18 and arrived Hongkong yesterday evening. Her cargo for here is 1,023 tons of general. The "Fooshing" brought a mail and one European and 377 Asiatic passengers.

Don't wear a short coat over a long coat. A policeman noticed a Chinese wearing two coats that way, and guessed it might have something to do with a coat that was missing from the steamer "Kwongtung." The magistrate guessed that he had guessed aright, and gave the two-coat man three weeks.

The Bekoh Rubber Estates have received permission from the Treasury to issue the unissued capital of the company. The directors are offering the unissued shares to existing shareholders in the proportion of one for every 10 held, at the price of 4s. per 2s. share. When this issue is completed the company's capital will be £105,000 Os. 0d. in 2s. shares.

BUNKERED.

A Chinese who came from Singapore on the steamer "Fooshing," said he had a ticket but somebody stole it. Inspector Gordon pointed out that the coal bunkers are not the right quarters for passengers, and as that is where this man travelled, he was fined \$30.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B. L. D. Many thanks.
H. A. Nisbet. We have discovered the mistake before we received your letter.

FRIED EGG LAW SUIT.

BREAKFAST DISH THAT SUSTAINED A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

A barrister's bill of \$615s. for fried eggs supplied daily for six months was the subject of an action in Westminster County Court on May 2. Mr. Frederick Thorold Dickson, barrister, was the defendant. He went to stay at Faulkner's Hotel, in Villiers-street, W.C. There were two tariffs, one of 5s. 6d. for bed and plain breakfast, and the other 6s. for bed and a breakfast with free choice from the menu. The defendant, it was explained, took the 5s. 6d. tariff.

While the manager was away ill for some time a waiter by mistake put a fried egg each morning before Mr. Dickson, who ate it without question. (Laughter.) When the manager returned the defendant was asked to pay a reasonable sum for all the eggs he had eaten, and he refused.

THE WELCOME EGG.
Then followed a long correspondence between the parties, said counsel. On January 27 the defendant wrote—

Regarding the conversation about the egg, I wish to settle in a reasonable manner. I did not order it, but it was welcome to me, because I work long hours every day in a Government office.

I offer an additional sovereign, which, I hope, will satisfy you, the whole affair having been most disagreeable to me.

The hotel people, who were the plaintiffs in the present action, replied agreeing to accept £2, but the defendant wrote—

RE FRIED EGG.
I regard the sum as outrageous. I did not order the egg, and am under no legal obligation to pay.

On January 6 the defendant was told that owing to rising prices the 5s. 6d. charge would be 6s., and that he could not have his room after the end of the week. On January 10 he paid for five nights, and when he again came on the following Monday he was told he could not be received.

Afterwards he wrote saying he would lodge a complaint as to the manager, who he declared was a Westphalian. "I have lived in Germany and know the language well," he wrote, "and as I am engaged in a confidential branch of the Government service I feel it is not right he should go about talking to soldiers."

As a matter of fact, said counsel, the manager was a Frenchman, and had been naturalised for 45 years.

In the witness-box the defendant said he had taken up his present attitude because after having become practically a permanent lodger he was sent from the hotel without reasonable notice, thus causing him much inconvenience. He counter-claimed £218s. 6d. for the expense he had been put to owing to short notice to leave.

Judge Lush said he did not see sufficient evidence about the egg to imply a legal contract on the part of the defendant.

The supply of the egg went on for a considerable time before the defendant was spoken to, and he might therefore have considered he was justified in accepting it as part of the meal.

The defendant, on the other hand, could not succeed in his counter-claim, and therefore both claim and counter-claim would be dismissed.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.
British—
Fooshing
Ghoysang
Prosper
Priam
Walshing
Haimun
Haiyang
Suisang
Loomsang
Hong Wan I
Empress of Japan
Singan
Telemachus
Amherst
Namsang
Kansu
Norwegian—
Prometheus
Haldis
American—
China
J. A. Moffett
Tancerville
West Cajoot
Iosco

PORNOGRAPHY.

Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. announce for immediate publication "The Truth About the Black Book," Germany's Poisoned Literature," by C. Sheridan Jones. The author has marshalled a mass of evidence showing that there exist and flourish in Germany, powerful organizations, deliberately devoted to the culture of vice among men, women and children—decadent, unwholesome and perverted. Side by side with these, there has grown up a whole literature, poisoned with the same taint. It is important that the extent to which these evils have reacted upon the thought and conduct of our own people, should be realized. This is a danger, not the less real because it is underground and insidious.

A COLOSSAL PHOTOPLAY.

"MIDNIGHT STAGE" AT THE VICTORIA.

"The Midnight Stage" is a five reel Extra Selected Frank Keenan Photoplay, adapted and modernized for the screen by Jack Cunningham from Sir Henry Irving's colossal success "The Lyons mail."

"The Midnight Stage" constitutes the fourth Pathe Feature to be released as an Extra Selected Star Photoplay, with that eminent character actor Frank Keenan playing a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving.

Frank Keenan's success in the part of "Matthias" in "The Lyons Mail" has been nothing short of phenomenal. Starting off with a big pre-released week at the Rialto, New York.

In "The Midnight Stage" the producers have used the framework of Irving's famous success "The Lyons Mail"—but instead of adhering to the French story and the 1776 period of the original they transferred the plot and the locale to the California of the Co's.

In this manner there has been retained that splendid craftsmanship which evolved the wonderful story of "The Lyons Mail," yet "The Midnight Stage" comes forth as a true drama of the Wild West, laid in the period when the Western country was in a very primitive stage of civilization 50 years ago.

Thus we have in "The Midnight Stage" a combination of the best elements of the French master dramatists who conceived "The Lyons Mail" the picturesque locale of the Sierras country in the early settler's days; the splendid characterization of the two leading roles by Frank Keenan; plus up-to-the-minute American direction and production.

Keenan's portrayal of the dual role of a good gambler and a bad desperado is one of those performances which will live in motion picture history, and will most certainly add much lustre to Keenan's already great reputation and popularity.

Just as Irving was able to transform himself into two entirely dissimilar and distinct characters to one opposing the other—in the same play, so does Keenan play the separate characters. As "John Lynch" the gold seeker and gambler and as "Big Rivers," the villainous, thieving gunman of the hills, while both men are identical as to their features, Keenan, playing both parts give an absolutely distinct rendering of each character. And where both characters meet on the screen the double exposure work is splendidly executed.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester report on May 7:

So far as the raw material is concerned there has not been any appreciable change in values during the week. The Liverpool market has now virtually recovered its freedom. The emergency contract came to an end on the last trading day of April, but there still remained a limit on the time in which trading was permitted, September being the most distant one in the quotations. The Cotton Association has since announced that futures contracts for a full year ahead will now be allowed.

The fixing of official values under the good middling contract has terminated and Spot quotations will henceforth be for American, not Bowed and Texas. The arrangement however, that no Cotton below the value of low middling shall be delivered against contracts, still remains in full force. In spite of Cotton keeping fairly steady at the moment, yarns continue to strengthen, and with them of course cloth prices, but a moderate amount of business continues to be done and enquiry increases. The advances recently are hampering business pretty considerably, and we have experienced the impossibility of being able to increase quantities recently fixed. Prices are moving rather too quickly for buyers and offers are rather behind sellers' minimum prices. However if goods are really wanted the figures will have to be paid, and it must be expected that prices will still further. Perhaps the feature of the week so far is the small proportion of the offers made from India, which are workable, but probably this is only to be expected. The India buyers' idea of the case in prices is far greater than has actually been the case, as they have not been following the market with enquiry, but are now commencing in many cases after quite a long spell of uninterested holding off. They have, as it were, to play themselves in again before resuming business on the usual scale. This apparently is what they are doing now, but the feeling here is that it will not be very long before a general buying is resumed for the Eastern markets. China is much quieter, but it can hardly be argued that the buying done is sufficient to satisfy their present wants and further business is hoped for.

SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS CONSIDER SHIPPING PROBLEM.

PRODUCERS AND MANUFACTURERS AS VITALLY INTERESTED AS SHIPPING MEN.

At a meeting held on May 27 in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Assembly Room, attended by merchants interested in export and import trade, the question of the future operation of the American Merchant Marine was discussed from several angles which have heretofore had little consideration.

E. G. Swift of Getz Brothers & Co., brought to the attention of the meeting the fact that in all conferences with Mr. Hurley, shipowners and operators themselves took a leading part in the arguments, whereas the merchants and manufacturers who furnish the cargoes for the ships and who have an equal interest in the solving of the problem of our merchant marine have failed signally to offer any solution. Swift stated that at times the interests of the shipping men and the producers are diametrically opposed. For instance, the merchant who has established a market in various foreign countries and built up through painstaking effort and expense a demand for his goods often finds it impossible to get ships to carry goods to their destination, inasmuch as the shipping firm has found it to his advantage to call at other ports and has abandoned the trade route for others. Swift urged that the merchants of this Coast request that in any disposition of the ships by the Shipping Board, that the important question of established trade routes be considered. There is no doubt, he said, that other foreign governments are and will have a great deal to do with the operation of their vessels. Our ships cannot compete privately with the vessels of other nations backed by national legislation, whether the companies engaged in shipping be aided by subsidies, mail contracts or through other means. He pointed out that the initiative in foreign trade development rests with the merchant and producer, that while ships are essential to this development they are in a sense the servants of the shipper and that unless a firm policy is adopted whereby a merchant can know what territory can be reached now and in the future, he will have no basis for trade. Continuous service is the keynote of American trade in order to compete with other governments who are establishing their trade on this basis. That no foreign government would undertake to destroy trade routes established by the American government through a competitive rate, war is the belief of Swift.

Tramp steamers have never served to build up a continuous trade, although they have often been responsible for individual profits by reason of a tramp vessel coming along and offering low rates. But, Swift stated, if we are going to compete, we must have a service that is continuous without interruption and within the reason of sanity as regards rates.

Swift further expressed the belief that despite the common argument that the Government cannot function properly in anything which takes away private initiative, that some arrangement should be made for supervision by the Government over the ships and that they should not be turned back and sold without any provision as to the operation.

In commenting upon the foreign shipping situation it was pointed out that the British, French, German, Holland and Italian governments have always been behind their ships in some way and this policy should be adopted in America if we are to compete with their trade routes. The competition of the future will be virtually a competition of governments or government backed enterprise.

In the proposed disposal or allocation of ships by the Shipping Board, effort should be made to give each territory a proper allotment and the merchants of the Pacific Coast should be vitally interested in securing their share. Swift stated that he was cognizant that the American Importers and Exporters Association of New York had already formulated plans to provide for the interests of the merchants themselves and that it was up to the Pacific Coast to do likewise.

The position taken by Swift was agreed in by those present and it was decided that a committee be appointed to get the fullest information of what was being done in other sections of the country at this time in order that the business interests of the Pacific Coast might co-operate.

C.P.R. AND AIR SERVICE.
A report from Ottawa, says that the Canadian Pacific Railway is applying to Parliament for a charter enabling it to organize an aircraft service throughout the Dominion. The Canadian Pacific Railway will therefore be the first in the field if the charter is granted to establish such a service in Canada.

SKULL FOUND IN HONGKONG.

INTERESTING ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

So far as the China Mail is aware, prehistoric skulls are rare in Hongkong, and especially human remains of undoubted age. Consequently special interest attaches to a find made yesterday by a gentleman whose hobby is ethnology.

It was a skull of the brachycephalic type, in practically perfect condition except for the teeth, and had prominent eye ridges and a pronounced prognathism. The culer index (distance ear to ear) was narrow. The proper anthropometrical dimensions, cubical capacity, etc., had not been taken when the China Mail saw the thing. We are promised (for tomorrow) the full story of the find, with some observations on the scientific significance of it.

SELLING SUBMARINES.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION OF "C" BOATS.

This morning Messrs. Hughes and Hough submitted for Public Auction, by order of the Admiralty, at the Naval Dockyard, H.M. Submarines C.36, C.37, and C.38.

These submarines were built about eight years ago and came to Hongkong from the shipyard where they were constructed.

The rigours of the late war quickly obsolesced such as the "C" class submarines. These vessels steamed a speed of about 14 knots on the water and eight submerged, whereas the latest type do 20 knots on the surface and 15 submerged.

Consequently with latest class submarines allotted to the China Squadron, these three "C" boats were no longer required. Thus their appearance under the hammer this morning.

There were about 100 Chinese at the Naval Yard for the auction. The would-be owners of submarines were looking about the ships, up and down the coming towers and in and out of the main hatch. The submarines were partly filled with lead and concrete blocks. There is no restriction on breaking the vessels up. The engines and most of the internal fittings are removed.

Mr. F. C. Mason Hurley was the auctioneer. The auctioneer read out the conditions of sale which placed no restriction on the use to which the vessels may be put. When he asked if there were any questions a Chinese wanted to know if the boats could be taken to Macao or Canton. Mr. G. L. Platt, the Naval Store Officer present representing the Admiralty, signified there was no objection.

Bids were then invited for C.36. Mr. Hurley asking for \$5,000. No one responded and after some delay Mr. Ah Kim bid \$3,000. The auctioneer tried all his persuasive powers but there were no other bidders and C.36 was knocked down to Mr. Ah Kim.

C.37 was next under the hammer and Mr. Ah Kim invited to bid another \$3,000. There was much laughter when the buyer of C.36 said he was a fool to bid so much and offered \$3,000. Bidding for C.37 rose slowly by bids of \$100 to \$3,100 which pleased Mr. Ah Kim. C.37 was bought by the Loua Hing firm of iron dealers.

The last submarine C.38 brought a first bid of \$3,000. Bidding went by 100's to \$3,200 when a further bid of \$50 was accepted. C.38 reached \$3,350 when the bidders were satisfied and the vessel was knocked down to Mr. So King for this amount.

WEDDING.

BARTON-XAVIER.

The wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, at 11 o'clock this morning of Mr. Lanoe Barton of Hongkong and Miss Esther Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. P. Xavier. The Church which was prettily decorated for the occasion, was filled by a large gathering of relatives and friends of the parties.

The wedding march was played on the organ by Mr. Fred Briggs as the bridal party entered the Church.

The Very Rev. Bishop Pozzoni officiated assisted by Rev. Fr. A. Mazzack.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, and was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Bertha Xavier (the bride's sister) and Miss Madeline Graham.

Messrs. A. H. Lay and J. B. de Silva acted as "best men". After the ceremony, the gathering adjourned to No. 2A Empress Building, Mody Road, Kowloon, where a reception was held.

The happy couple who are the recipients of many valuable presents from their relatives and friends, left in the afternoon for Macao where part of the honeymoon will be spent. On their return from Macao Mr. and Mrs. Barton will make a trip to Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIVIDUALISM v. SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir—Now that Peace is concluded and the League of Nations practically an accomplished fact, we may give some thoughts to these two forms of government. Japan is asking for mental equality, is in fact sounding the slogan of socialism. Racial equality is as impossible as Bolshevism. What is Bolshevism? It may be asked. As a carbuncle has been described as a bull run mad, so Bolshevism may be truly said to be socialist run mad. It is in fact nothing more than socialism enforced at the point of the sword. Dr. Monroe in a rather lengthy lecture attempted to maintain that race equality is a possible and plausible thing and that he cannot see difference in mankind though of different races. He might just as well say that he cannot see any difference in birds, for they all have two wings, two legs and the body covered with feathers, and so forth. I do not think for a moment that he will deny the fact that the brain of a negro is not so well developed as that of a European. To all those who have studied carefully Malthus on Population, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest appears to be a natural law. Even nature into its working seems to argue in favour of individualism. The Japanese in asking for the recognition of racial equality, are plainly reasoning not on the supposition of their mental development being equal to that of Europeans, but on the fact that their military and naval strength is equal to that of any other first class Power. Ask any Japanese, from the most educated to the most ignorant, whether he would consider a Chinaman, a native African or an Indian as his equal racially, and he will most assuredly reply with his proverbial thickening of the voice, "No, how can?"

Is a nation to be considered superior for the mere fact that it has greater ability to destroy human life? The J.O.N. will decide that.

The Chinese in their view were not very wrong in thinking of other nations as barbarians. Surrounded by barbarous hordes, from whom they had nothing to learn, it was natural that they should consider themselves superior. They have now awakened to recognize the fact that they are lagging behind, and are striving hard to overtake the others; but the education of China cannot be accomplished in a day, on account of its size, and on account of the weakness of its Government—Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

OUR MILITARY HUNS.

THE IMPRISONED C.O.'S.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has received the following prohibited note, evidently written under great agitation, from Henry Brerley, E. Company, 3rd Manchester Regiment, Blackdown Camp, Aldershot. Mr. Brerley is a professional man whom I have known in Strangeways Prison during my visits as Quaker "chaplain," so called. His sentence expired at the end of one year, instead of being liberated, as common sense, humanity, and public opinion would dictate, he was taken back to his regiment. He writes:—"I have been, forcibly dressed, and they have told me now that the war is over I am not under the civil authorities, and that the military have sole charge over me, and that I shall be forcibly made to do fatigue duties and sent to a military prison. Please do your best to keep me in the civil authorities' hands."

It is the old game played by the military before the conscientious objectors were sent to the civil prisons, and it is of course wholly illegal. Whether the colonel or only a regiment is responsible I do not yet know. It has been the custom to give a formal order so as to obtain a formal conviction for disobedience, to leave the man in the guard-room, often with a good deal of liberty, till the court-martial, and then to give him two years in the civil prison. Cannot the military be prevented from continuing this miserable religious persecution, six months after fighting is concluded?

WHITE STAR LINE'S PROFIT.

The report of the directors of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (the White Star Line) states that the accounts show a profit for the year 1918 of £1,341,542, after providing for excess profits duty and adding interest and dividends on investments and transfer fees. To this must be added the balance of £154,255 brought forward from the year 1917, making the total credit to the profit and loss account, £1,495,793. Interim dividends amounting to £337,500, equivalent to 17 per cent. on the capital of the company, have been paid.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF DEEDS.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) in the Supreme Court this morning a respectable looking Chinese woman named Leong Wai Ching was charged at the instance of the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock with forgery on eight counts, all of which were in connection with a piece of land known as Marine Lot No. 187.

The charges are separated into three parts (1) forgery on June 3, 1918 of a deed; (2) forgery on June 18, 1918 of a power of attorney, and (3) forgery on June 19, 1918 of a mortgage deed.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Eldon Potter pleaded "not guilty" and claimed to be tried.

The following were on the Jury: Messrs. W. L. R. Weaver (foreman), A. W. Justice, L. O. Nagel, J. Hyde, L. E. dos Remedios, A. Dransfield and J. H. Congdon.

Outlining the case for the prosecution Mr. Pollock said that the complainant who is also a woman, would deny that she had signed the papers mentioned. On May 16, 1917, the complainant purchased the land in question (Marine Lot No. 187) for \$10,000, the purchase being carried out in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, solicitors. The purchase was registered two days later, on May 18.

A mortgage on the property, a genuine one, was effected with a Mr. Soares on Sept. 12 of the same year, for the sum of \$5,000 at 8½ per cent. per annum. This was carried out in the office of Messrs. d'Almada & Mason and registered on the same date. The mortgage, said counsel, was made at the instigation of the accused who, knowing that the complainant trusted her in every way, prevailed upon her to mortgage the property, assuring the complainant that she (the accused) could lend out the \$5,000 thus raised at an enormous interest which besides covering the interest on the mortgage, would bring in a profit of about \$30 per month. The defendant was present in Mr. d'Almada's office when the mortgage was put through. Later, said counsel, the accused handed the complainant a promissory note purporting to bear the signature of one Ho Shee, in which the latter promised to pay the complainant \$6,000 within a certain period and also an interest of 15%. As the money was raised with Mr. Soares at 8½, said counsel, it could easily be seen that the whole affair was profitable. All went well from Sept. 1917 to Feb. 1918, complainant collecting the rent on the property. In February 1918, however, the complainant received a shock when Mr. d'Almada, as solicitor for one Shek Pak Tim (alleged to be the mortgagee of the property) wrote to her claiming the right as mortgagee, to collect the rent on the property. The complainant taxed the prisoner on the subject and asked her for an explanation as to how the mortgage figures had risen from \$6,000 to \$8,500. The accused put the complainant off from time to time until this year when as a result of certain enquiries made, the complainant had the accused charged with forgery. The case proceeded.

JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 88 CO. R.G.A.

Played at Happy Valley on Monday and won by the Civil Service by 15 games. Scores:—R. C. Mitchell and W. Goodman beat C. S. M. Pragnel and Sgt. Davis, 8-3; beat Br. Amy and L. Corp. Kirby, 7-4; beat G. S. Sandell and Horstall, 8-3.

H. Strange and J. Fincher beat Sandell and Horstall, 7-4; lost to Amy and Kirby, 2-9; lost to Amy and Kirby, 5-6.

R. R. Wood and G. H. Piercy beat Amy and Kirby, 6-5; beat Sandell and Horstall, 11-0; lost to Pragnel and Davis, 3-8.

Totals: Civil Service, 57 games. 88 Co. R.G.A., 42 games.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that all PRIVATE MOTOR CARS, Motor Car Drivers, Motor Cycles, Motor Cycle Drivers, Livery Motor Cars, Trucks and other private Vehicles must be licensed on the 2nd July, 1919.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have this day admitted Mr. GECIL HYNES LYSON into partnership with me, and the business heretofore carried on by me, under the firm name of GOLDRING & LYSON, will be carried on by us under the firm name of GOLDRING & LYSON. All liabilities of the late firm of Goldring & Phillips will be borne by me and any persons having claims against that firm are requested to send them in at once.

Dated the 24th day of June, 1919.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

No. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

S.S. "JOSHIN MARU"

TENDERS are invited for salvage of gear and machinery of the above steamer wrecked near Swatow.

For particulars apply to

GILMAN & CO., LTD., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

ORINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PRIAM."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 24.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 1, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 15, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

MONDAY, June 30, 1919, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at No. 20 Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture.

(Including 1 pair Single brass Bedsteads with spiral springs and Otterman mattresses, Reversible Carpets and Rugs, Blackwood curio cabinet, desk, tea-pots, table and flower stands).

Also

Electric fittings and 1 oscillating Fan

And

1 Victrola with Records.

On view from Sunday the 29th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY, July 1, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Beaufort Grand Piano, by Neumann, Hamburg, very good condition and tone.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY, July 1, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Green Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY, July 1, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOVELES AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chamberfield, Bedsteads, Armchairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (formed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Two Pianos (good tone), Electric Ceiling Fan, and a number of lots of Books, One "Ransome" Mowing Machine (new) and One Large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURE.

Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANTERNS

11½ inch Red \$7.50 per 100.

\$35 per case of 500.

11½ inch Red \$11 per 100.

\$50 per case of 500.

CANDLES

To burn 5 hours

\$2.40

per 100.

FLAGS

3 feet x 4 feet

\$1.75 to \$2.50 each.

Set of 12 Allies'

Flags \$21 per set.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

NEW

COLUMBIA

DANCE

RECORDS.

(IN STRICT TEMPO)

JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

16, DES VAUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S

"MAGNETIC"

COOKING STOVES

INSPECTION INVITED

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bileus Complaints

Relieve GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevent INDIGESTION.

BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO

H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.

2 doz. Pints \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE MERCHANTS,

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"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

IS THE PICTURE WHICH YOU SHOULD SEE AT THE VICTORIA

ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

IT IS AN ADAPTATION ON THE SCREEN OF "THE LYONS MAIL," ONE OF THE DRAMAS WHICH FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AND BUILT THE REPUTATION OF THAT ENGLISH ACTOR SIR HENRY IRVING.

COMPETENT CRITICS DECLARE THAT THE STORY, WITH ITS VIEWS AND ENVIRONMENTS, FAR SURPASSES THE FRENCH ORIGINAL.

IN "THE MIDNIGHT STAGE" THERE ARE SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE LOCATIONS, AND THE SPECTATOR FEELS THE CHARM AND POETRY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

IT IS AN UNUSUAL PICTURE IN MANY WAYS.

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MAGENTA"	31st August	2nd September	2nd October
"MAGENTA"	4th September	7th October	16th October

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
"MAGENTA"	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Calcutta about
"MAGENTA"	13th August	13th August

FOR

SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Shanghai about	Due Kobe about
"MAGENTA"	13th August	13th August	13th August

Wireless on all steamers.

FOR PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, ETC. apply to—

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Agents.

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FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama

on 28th June.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

SAILING PORTS

BORNEO MARU on 15th July.

BOKUTO MARU on 27th July.

SAILING PORTS

BOJUN MARU on 4th July.

BANKI MARU on 28th July.

BORNEO MARU on 28th Aug.

BOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP. Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

* ANDER MARU Thursday, 26th June.

* AMANO MARU End of July.

* Call Marseilles.

* CENOA & BOMBAY. Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HAWAII MARU Sunday, 13th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 10th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE. Regular monthly service.

SHISEN MARU Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE. Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N.Z. and AFRICA.

KOBORO MARU Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and

taking cargo to OYERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MEXICO MARU Saturday, 29th June.

CHICAGO MARU Tuesday, 2nd July.

HAIPHONG. One time a month service.

DAIKOKU MARU Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS. KOBE.

KEELUNG, TAIPEI VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon

Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharves

near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOJUN MARU Thursday, 2nd July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 29th June, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAITS	NO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	June 28, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HONGKONG	June 28, at Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHINA	June 28, at Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHINA	July 1, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	July 1, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SIXIANG	July 1, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SIXIANG	July 1, at Noon
NEWCHANG	KANSU	July 1, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Telephone No. 28.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STRAITS	To San
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, June 28, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	CROYSANG	THURSDAY, June 28, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	THURSDAY, June 28, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 27, at 4 p.m.
KOBE	FOOSHING	FRIDAY, June 27, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	WEDNESDAY, July 2, Daylight.
MANILA	YUNNSANG	FRIDAY, July 4, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWANGSANG	SATURDAY, July 5, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta

via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light

and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,

sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets

can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billading are

issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger

accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at

Haiphong when convenient.

BOHNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having

up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadea, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and

Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 1st.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 1st.

"WEST HEMAR" About August 15th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers

KOROKA MARU 20,000 25th June.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 7th July.

* TENYO MARU 23,000 20th July.

* SIBERIA MARU 20,000 28th July.

SHINYO MARU 23,000 13th August.

PERSIA MARU 9,000 28th August.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 14th.

AMIO MARU 18,500 Sept. 10th.

SEIYO MARU 18,500 Nov. 4th.

* These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

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SERVICES
LIMITED

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

announce the augmentation of the present double daily

train service by a third Trans-Continental train—

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL

93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted

to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely

of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars.

Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

and Saloons. Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 27th June at 1 p.m.

HAIKONG Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 1st July at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG Capt. Medina FRIDAY, 4th July at 11 a.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" August 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNBESPOKE HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Building, 100, Des Voeux Street.

Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with

FROM COLOMBO: Connecting with

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

LONDON, June 18th. Enormous crowds and very enthusiastic scenes marked the arrival in the Metropolis, to-day, of the Atlantic fliers. Great precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of the Hawker-Grieve experiences.

The Lord Mayor and Mayoress attended at the St. Pancras station and accorded the fliers a civic reception. A representative of the Aero Club was present, also General Groves, for Major-General Seely and Major-General Trenchard. General Groves handed to the fliers, letters of congratulation from both.

The streets along the route to the Aero Club were again densely thronged with people who gave the aviators gigantic ovations. Two aeroplanes flew over the streets along the route, escorting the aviators' motor-car.

Mr. H. G. Hawker, Mr. Thomas Sopwith, and a number of air officers were present at the reception at the Aero Club.

LONDON, June 18th. Capt. Alcock interviewed, said that the great secret of a Trans-Atlantic flight was the muzzling of the engine. The Vickers' ordinary speed was ninety miles. They could have done 115, but they never opened the throttle once, and a favourable wind enabled them to average 120 miles per hour.

LONDON, June 18th. The newspapers are jubilant at the triumphant All-British flight which has achieved the conquest of the Atlantic.

An amazing feature of the flight was the wonderful accuracy in maintaining the course, but the newspapers emphasise that such flights at present are primarily feats of human endurance and must not be taken as foreshadowing the early establishment of a Trans-Atlantic passenger service.

In this connection, greater hopes are entertained of the coming flight of the dirigible R. 34.

The Vickers machine brought 800 letters. Lt. Brown was able to take only four readings of his position: one from the sun, one from the moon, one from the Pole star, and one from the star, Vega.

LONDON, June 18th. The Vickers machine was built for long-distance bombing. She is capable of generating 700 horsepower, with a cruising speed of 80 miles per hour. Her petrol capacity is 365 gallons, sufficient for a flight of 2,410 miles.

Captain J. Alcock, D.S.C., the pilot, served in Turkey in the Naval Air Service and fell into the hands of the Turks owing to an engine failure. He remained a prisoner until the end of the war. Lieut. A. W. Brown served in France as an observer and was wounded and taken prisoner in 1915, being repatriated in 1917 after internment in Switzerland.

The machine landed in a bog and was slightly damaged. Brown was dazed and Alcock somewhat delirious from the force of the landing.

They were constantly in a thick fog on route. Sometimes they found they were flying at a height of 11,000 feet, and sometimes they found they were upside down, only about 10 feet from the water.

GERMAN AUSTRILIANS DOTE ON PEACE.

VIENNA, June 18th. The German-Austrian delegation has presented a Note to the Peace Conference declaring that the German-Austrian Republic which was created on November 12th, 1918, had never been warring against any nation, and therefore should not be made the sole inheritor of the former Monarchy's guilt as regards debts and obligations.

The Note alleges that German-Austria was the most peace-loving of any of the States which arose out of the Dual Monarchy.

GERMAN TENDERERS BEAT BRITISH FOR DUTCH CONTRACT.

LONDON, June 17th. As an instance of the recrudescence of German competition, it may be stated that a large contract for constructional engineering in Holland has been accepted by a German firm for £20 per ton below a leading British Company's offer.

The Times refers to the mysterious lowness of the German tender, which is actually below the price of the raw materials delivered by the British rolling mills.

RITIOUS CANADIANS.

LONDON, June 18th. Five hundred convalescent Canadians, stationed in a neighbouring camp, raided the Epsom Polo Station at midnight, with the object of liberating 16 of their comrades.

The Station Police determinedly resisted for an hour, but were finally overwhelmed. The premises were wrecked and a Police Sergeant fatally wounded. The Canadians released two of their comrades.

GERMANS MUST NOT MOLEST LETTIS.

STOCKHOLM, June 18th. The British Government has sent an ultimatum to General von Der Goltz, demanding that all German troops be immediately sent back to Germany, and that the Landwehr be withdrawn from the Front, so that the Umanian Government will be enabled to resume its functions.

The ultimatum states that Britain prohibits all interference on the part of the Germans with affairs in Lettland, and makes von Der Goltz responsible for the fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum.

POLES KILL JEWS.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th. Anti-Jewish pogroms have occurred at Chelm and Szwierze in Poland, in which 68 were killed and wounded. Jewish shops have been pillaged.

THIS LITTLE DUKE WENT TO WAR.

LONDON, June 17th. The Duchess of Westminster obtained a divorce nisi.

The Duchess's counsel submitted that desertion began in 1910. The Duke wrote to the Duchess on June 25th, 1913, that he was determined not to live with her again, and suggested that she should take a house in London.

He offered her £10,000 yearly, the alternative being publicity. The Duchess declined to give up Grosvenor House and Eaton Hall, and the Duke consequently withdrew his offer and decided to close both residences.

The separation agreement was signed in June, 1913.

The Duke stayed at a hotel in Brighton with a lady on June 4th, 1917.

COUNTESS JAILED.

LONDON, June 18th. Countess Markievicz, who was recently arrested in Dublin, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for participating in an unlawful assembly at Cork.

FRENCH APPROVE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

PARIS, June 17th. The Chamber, debating on the Allies' Russian policy, rejected, by 336 votes to 140, a motion demanding the withdrawal of troops, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 348 votes to 137.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 18th. A convention of the American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution refusing to recognise the Bolshevik or any other Government in Russia, till a Constituent Assembly has been elected.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 18th. The National Industrial Conference, arranged by the Government last February to investigate the causes and remedies of Labour unrest, appointed a Committee which has now agreed with the Minister for Labour upon the draft outlines of Bills to establish minimum wages and a maximum 48-hour week.

The Committee will proceed to establish a National Industrial Council, as recommended by the Conference. The Council will consist of 400 members representing employers' organisations and Trade Unions.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed in industrial circles at the agreement. It is felt that it will inevitably lead to the formation of a recognised centre for the settlement of all trade disputes, and it is hoped that, when the Bills are sanctioned by Parliament the Council will be already in existence, and ready to undertake the administration of the reforms embodied in the Bills.

THE LOAN.

LONDON, June 18th. The Eastern and Associated Cable Companies have subscribed £1,200,000 to the "Victory Loan" and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has subscribed £200,000.

FRENCH STRIKES.

PARIS, June 18th. The Minister for Reconstruction declared that the strike had been practically settled.

RIOTS AT ZURICH.

ZURICH, June 17th. A demonstration in memory of Rosa Luxemburg has ended in riots, the demonstrators, in spite of firing by the warders, forcing the prison doors and liberating an imprisoned Trade Union Secretary. One man was killed, and 12 were injured.

NOT WITH AXE.

LONDON, June 18th. Lord Northcliffe has been operated in the neck. His condition is satisfactory.

WOODROW'S WANDERINGS.

DUNKIRK, June 18th. President Wilson has arrived here. He was received by their Belgian Majesties with whom he proceeded to the Belgian front.

PARIS, June 17th. President Wilson has departed for Brussels.

SUEZ STRIKE DONE.

PORT SAID, June 18th. The Suez Canal strike has ended.

CRICKET.

LONDON, June 18th. The match between Nottinghamshire and Middlesex was drawn.

LONDON, June 17th. The Marylebone C.C. has decided not to send a cricket team to Australia in 1919.

RACING.

LONDON, June 18th. The result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows:—

IRISH ELEGANCE 1
ARION 2
DANIELON 3

Twenty-six horses ran. Won by 14 lengths, four lengths dividing second from third.

The betting was as follows: Irish Elegance, 7 to 1; Arion, 100 to 8; and Danielon, 20 to 1.

NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES.

LONDON, June 17th. The Special Coal Commission has concluded its sittings, and will probably issue three reports as previously.

It is expected that the miners' section will favour, and the owners will disfavor, nationalization, while the Chairman and the Independent consider that a national case for nationalization has been made out. Therefore, Parliament ought to decide.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS IN PARIS.

GERMAN DELEGATES STONED.

PARIS, June 17th. When the German delegates left Versailles last evening, a portion of the crowd shouted and jeered at the passing motor cars, and there was some stone-throwing.

Herr Melchior and Frau Dornbach who were seated in an open coupe, were struck.

M. Clemenceau, to-day, sent a letter to the President of the German delegation expressing his regrets, and stating that the Prefect of the Department and the Commissary of Police had been dismissed.

PARIS, June 18th. The newspapers state that the stoning of the German delegates originated in two German women secretaries replying to the hisses of the crowd by putting out their tongues and making derisive gestures. Several German officials, who graded surveillance at Versailles, are also said to have behaved aggressively.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, June 23rd. The Economic Council has decided that each Ally shall separately decide whether to permit her subjects to resume private trade relations with Germany.

LONDON, June 18th. Vessels at Hull loading cargoes for Germany have suspended operations.

BRITISH ZEPPELS.

LONDON, June 18th. Reuter learns that the airship R. 34 left the Firth of Forth, equipped with bombs and machine guns, to make a flight to the German Coast, so as to demonstrate Britain's preparedness for a resumption of hostilities.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th. The British airship L. 30 flew over the Province of Jutland to-day, and made a few casts of Kolding, both proceeding southward.

EVER READY.

EDINBURGH, June 18th. The British Fleet is under orders, in view of the possibility of the Germans not signing the peace terms. All leave has been stopped, all stores and ammunition have been taken aboard, and the Fleet is ready to proceed to sea at very short notice. The Fleet, indeed, is again on a war footing.

BUILDING IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 18th. Speaking at Leeds, Dr. Addison, Minister for Reconstruction, said that he wanted 100,000 houses during the remainder of 1919, and 200,000 in 1920.

The limiting factor was labour, but the Government was negotiating with a view to augmenting and making better use of labour, as in the production of munitions.

THE ATTACK ON FREE TRADE.

LONDON, June 18th. At a London Commercial Club luncheon, Lieut.-Col. L. C. S. Amery said that Imperial Preference meant that the country would recognise in peace, as they had learned to recognize in war, that British Empire was a reality. They could not afford, in commerce any more than in war, to treat nations living under the British flag as if that flag had no meaning.

Under the existing system, England had dissipated an enormous amount of its economic strength which might have been conserved within the Empire and would have helped them in time of need. He believed that the British Empire were broken up it would mean the final end of any hope of an organized League of Nations. The more the Empire was effectively united, the greater would be its contribution towards the maintenance of the peace of the world.

LONDON, June 18th. Entertained to lunch by the Empire Producers' Organisation in London to-day, Lord Milner presiding, Mr. W. M. Hughes urged that the economic policy of Britain should now be more clearly declared.

Imperial preference might be the beginning of a great thing, but of itself it was meaningless and would not turn the scale by a fraction of a hair's breadth in the manufacture of Britain.

Failing a definite policy, it was certain that Germany would comparatively soon regain her hold on the resources of the Empire and the world, and the war would have been fought almost vainly.

The Empire had been bought almost vainly. The workers' demands were just. Better conditions could be satisfied only by a policy which would ensure the development of the Empire's great resources.

Unless a definite policy was adopted, giving British manufacturers preference in the Home market and giving the Dominions a larger market within the Empire for their raw materials, not only would Imperial trade suffer, but the Empire would tend to disintegrate.

IRISH AMERICAN CHARGES DENIED.

LONDON, June 18th. The report of the Irish Americans, Messrs. Walsh and Dunn, which contained a series of most virulent charges against the Irish Government, the police, the prison warders and the military, and which enjoyed a full week's free run in America, where it caused a great sensation, has provoked much anti-British bitterness.

The official rejoinder issued last night is essentially a dispassionate document. It places each charge and the reply in parallel columns.

The replies mainly consist of the declaration: "This is wholly untrue," or "This is absolutely baseless," with explanations disproving the allegations.

Certain, warmly, in language is displayed in one case only, where a charge is described as a "deliberate and wicked falsehood." This related to allegations of a British unprovoked assault by an English Colonel and a crowd of soldiers on Professor McNeill.

The rejoinder cites, effectively, a speech by the late Mr. John Redmond, in 1915, testifying to the prosperity and happiness of Ireland, and the report of Mr. Justice Dodd, disposing of the charges in regard to the treatment of "Sinn Féin" prisoners in Belfast Prison in June, 1913.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 18th. At a meeting of the Peace Committee of the National Assembly at Weimar, Herr Scheidemann stated that the decision in regard to the Peace Treaty could not be made until the complete text of the Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals had been received.

He declared that Germany was confronted with a very momentous decision, which it was their duty to approach with an entirely open mind. Undoubtedly, Germany was faced with very hard times.

The Committee adjourned until June 19th to enable the Government to confer with the Peace Delegation.

The public, generally, seem satisfied with the Allies' conciliatoriness. A plebiscite will overwhelmingly favour the signing of the Treaty.

BERLIN, June 17th. A telegram from Weimar states that seven members of the Government are in favour of, and seven members oppose, the acceptance of the amended *Armistice* terms as far as they are known prior to their presentation.

It is therefore not impossible that the decision will favour the acceptance of the terms.

LONDON, June 18th. It is stated, from American sources, that Germany, if she signs the Treaty, will possibly be allowed the right of disposing of her merchant ships. She will also be allowed to dispose of her gold reserves, and to purchase machine tools for making her own iron ore.

PARIS, June 17th. The draft agreement handed to the German by the Allied Note provides that the Allies shall continue the occupation of German territory as a guarantee of Germany's execution of the Treaty.

No German troops shall be admitted into occupied territories, but Police forces, whose strength shall be determined by the Allies, may be maintained for the purpose of ensuring order.

A civilian body entitled the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, will be the supreme representative of the Allies in occupied territory. It will consist of four members representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th. A telegram dated June 17th states that huge crowds at Frankfurt made a demonstration in front of a hotel where Allied officers were staying. A shot was fired.

Government troops machine-gunned the crowd, which fled. Subsequently, a German insulted a French officer who was forced to take refuge in a building where French naval men were quartered. A crowd surrounded the building.

The French authorities then warned the Police President that they would bombard the town if French officers were molested, and strong forces of Government troops then dispersed the crowd.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th. A telegram, dated June 18th, from Berlin, states that the Spartacists attempted a coup d'état at Weimar last night. Two men in uniform, at 2 o'clock in the morning, went to the military prison and released 80 prisoners, who then persuaded the soldiers in the barracks to join the Spartacists.

The soldiers overpowered the sentries in the castle where the Ministers were quartered, and Government reinforcements defeated the Spartacists after violent street-fighting, and took some of their leaders prisoner.

BERLIN, June 18th. A semi-official account of the above incident states that the Spartacists did not mention the Spartacists or the soldiers joining them, but says that two soldiers and four prisoners were wounded.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

LONDON, June 18th. A despatch from the British Military Mission at Ekaterinodar, dated May 27th, states that General Ulagulav's victory on the Sal River resulted in the capture, after three days' fighting, of 3,000 prisoners, 23 guns, and many machine guns, bringing the total captures on this front to 18,000 prisoners, 23 guns, over 300 machine guns, and large quantities of war material.

In an Army Order, referring to the successes of his troops, General Denikin says that he is convinced that the salvation of Russia depends on a united, supreme authority, in conjunction with a single Supreme Commander. Therefore, he acknowledges General Kolchak, the Supreme Commander of the Russian Armies, and places himself under his orders.

LONDON, June 18th. In a communique, General Linside reports:—

On June 18th, the situation in the Dvina sector was quiet.

In consequence of a Bolshevik order mobilising all men under 46 years in the neutral zone in the Dvina sector, 80 men, and a number of women, and children came to our lines.

General Maynard reports that Russian volunteers have reached the shores of Lake Volodzero, and, in fighting on June 14th, took 36 prisoners.

West of Lake Mnege, the enemy are being followed up by the Russians, supported by the Allies, along the railway and the road skirting the lake.

LONDON, June 18th. An Estonian communique, dated June 16th, says:—

On the Gatchina front, the Estonians, owing to enemy pressure, evacuated Krasnajogorka after destroying the fort, and its guns.

STRIKES IN CANADA.

LONDON, June 17th. A general strike movement has broken out in Western Canada, notably in Winnipeg.

It is alleged to be to some extent of a revolutionary character.

As the movement has been accompanied by minor disorders, it has led the authorities to act drastically.

Many leaders of the movement in Winnipeg were arrested early this morning.

There were similar arrests at Calgary and other Western points.

Winnipeg, June 18th. Simultaneously with the arrests, a "Labour temple" was raided to-day, and much literature was seized. Several arrests were made under the authority of the Federal Government of Ottawa on a charge of seditious utterances.

THE SPORTING PARSON ACQUITTED.

THE REV. EVERARD DIGBY PROVES A COMPLETE ALIBI.

"INCREDIBLE & IMPOSSIBLE."

The Rev. Everard Digby, Army chaplain and vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury, was on May 10 found not guilty by the court-martial before which he was charged with improperly assaulting John Cornelius West, a former quartermaster-sergeant of the East Kent Regiment, on the night of March 14.

Captain Digby, giving evidence, said that he had been at Bluckdown Camp for two years, and for the last three months had been senior chaplain. Before his ordination he took great interest in athletics, particularly boxing, but he broke his arm and was unable to box again.

Speaking at the events of the night of March 14, he said that he went to the Monaco Restaurant to a Maccos Lodge dinner of the Imperial Cadet League at 6.30 p.m.

He left the dining room soon after 10.30, and then went to speak to some friends. It was 10.55 or 11 o'clock before he left the restaurant.

A CHANCE MEETING. In the street, said Captain Digby, he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a taxi-cab. Crossing to the Trocadero he met Sergeant-Instructor Parfules. They chatted for 10 or 15 minutes.

He then proceeded to the Piccadilly-circuit tube station, and Captain Lloyd, the A.P.M., and a sergeant, came up.

Captain Lloyd told him a certain charge was made against him, and witness said, "You have made a mistake." He had never been in Dunsley Yard in his life, and never heard of it until the charge was brought.

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT. Mr. Maurice D. Baring, formerly an officer in the B.A.F., said he left the Monaco with Captain Digby, and parted from him at 11.5. He never lost sight of him all that evening.

Sergeant-Major W. P. Pardue, of the Army Gymnastic Staff, was called, and stated that he had put in 13 years' Army service. He saw Mr. Digby outside the Trocadero soon after 11 o'clock, apparently looking for a cab, and stood speaking to him for more than ten minutes.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant, Sir Edward said that this sort of charge against Captain Digby was incredible, and when the evidence against him was examined it was impossible.

The Court delivered its verdict after a retirement of ten minutes, and on hearing the decision Captain Digby stood up, bowed, and said, "Thank you, your honour." He was immediately surrounded by friends, who shook hands and congratulated him.

FOOTBALL.

LATEST RESULTS.

LONDON, May 8. INTERNATIONAL. Scotland, 3; England, 4.

WEST RIDING CUP. Bradford, 1; Leeds City, 2.

Bradford City, 2; Huddersfield T., 2.

OTHER MATCHES.

British Army, 1; Belgian Army, 2.

Sunderland, 8; Crook Town, 0.

Durham Cup Final. Ghearty Matches.

Aston Villa, 1; Birmingham, 2.

Everton, 4; Glasgow Rangers, 8.

Manchester City, 1; Sheffield United, 0.

Middlesbrough, 0; Crystal Palace, 2.

Sheffield Wed., 3; Rotherham Co., 1.

West Ham United, 1; Arsenal, 0.

SCOTTISH MATCHES. Hearts, 2; Dumbarton, 0.

St. Mirren, 3; Hibernia, 1.

Dundee, 1; Motherwell, 1 (Friendly).

RUGBY.

New Zealand, 14pts.; Devon, nil.

Australians, 8pts.; Cornwall, nil.

Cardiff, 8pts.; New Zealand, 8pts.

Manly, 14pts.; Australians, 8pts.

Plymouth, 14pts.; Teignmouth, nil.

NORTHERN UNION.

LANCASHIRE CUP: FINAL. Rochdale Hornets, 17pts.; Oldham, 10pts.

YORKSHIRE CUP: THIRD ROUND. Hull, 8pts.; Bramley, 4pts.

Dewsbury, 7pts.; Batley, 4pts.

Wakefield T., 14pts.; Featherstone, 8pts.

Hull Kingston R., 4pts.; Huddersfield, 19pts.

NORTHERN UNION LEAGUE. Salford, 8pts.; Barrow, 7pts.

Warrington, 21pts.; Widnes, 10pts.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Daily Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., £100.

Messrs. W. E. Lockhart & Co., 75

TRAVEL TO FRANCE.

BRITISH PERMITS ONLY
NEEDED NOW FOR PARIS.

On and after May 1, it is announced officially, British subjects will no longer be required to obtain a British permit from the Military Permit Office, Bedford-square, for journeys to Belgium or France (with the exception of Paris, for which a permit must still be obtained).

The French and Belgian authorities still require their visa to be obtained by persons undertaking a journey to any part of France or Belgium.

In future British permits from the Military Permit Office, Bedford-square, will be necessary for the following persons only:

1. British subjects going to Paris.
2. All persons going to Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and those parts of Germany occupied by British troops.
3. All persons going to the zones of British military operations in North and South Russia.
4. Until peace is signed, British subjects going to enemy territory.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 25, 1919.

Bank Wire	5/8
On demand	2/6
30 days sight	2/6
4 months sight	2/6
Credit, 4 months sight	2/6
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/6
On Paris	
On demand	129
Credit, 4 months sight	129
On New York	
On demand	80
Credit, 60 days sight	81
On Bombay	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore	
On demand	143
On Manila	
On demand	165
On Shanghai	
On demand	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	158
Gold, 100 fine (per tael)	37
Silver (per oz.)	54
Silver (per oz.)	54
Bar silver in Hongkong	30 3/4
Chinese Copper Cash	8 1/2
Chinese Copper Cent	7 1/2
Rate of Native Interest	4 1/2
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 1/2
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 24th JUNE, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

MARKET.

Hongkong Bank, 710 b.

Macao Bank, 710 b.

Canton Ind., 437 1/2 b.

North China Ind., 230 b.

Union Ind., 180 b.

Yankee Ind., 245 1/2 b.

Far Eastern Ind., 24 1/2 b.

Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

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Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

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Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

Hongkong Ind., 330 b.

Sino Ind., 141 1/2 b.

China Ind., 141 1/2 b.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

INCORPORATED IN 1912.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000

Reserve and Undivided ... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.

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Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Cheong Chee Nam.

Mr. Lee Kai Sang.

Mr. Ma Ching Keng.

Mr. P. K. Kwok.

Mr. Chan Ching Shok.

Mr. Ng Ching Lok.

Mr. Chan Ching Shok.

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Mr. Ng Ching Lok.

Mr. Chan Ching Shok.

THE ADVENT OF PEACE WITH THE COMING OF THE EMPIRE

REVUE COMPANY

THEATRE ROYAL
TO-MORROW NIGHT
at 9.15
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY

22 ARTISTES
INCLUDING THE POPULAR LONDON COMEDIAN
GEORGE ROSS.

IN A COMEDY
VAUDEVILLE BANQUET

IN WHICH FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ARE SEEN IN THEIR OWN PARTS
PARTICULAR VAUDEVILLE SPECIALITY.

Presenting a Variety Bill of Exceptional Excellence

MATINEE: SATURDAY at 4.30

(Children Half-price.)

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Great American Musical Comedy

"VERY GOOD, EDDIE"

Book by Philip Bartholomae.

Music by Jerome Kern.

WATCH FOR THE BRILLIANT REVUES

"THE FOLLIES," "LET'S GO!" "OH, BABY."

WRITTEN & PRODUCED BY
GEORGE ROSS.

Prices **\$3, \$2 and \$1**

Secure your Seats Early at **MOUTRIE'S.**

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Import Shipping
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HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES—HANKOW, CHUNGKING, CHINKING,
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
AGENTS—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS
AND
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Well known for best Materials, up-to-date
Machinery and Clearest Work in the Orient.

HEAD OFFICE:
Nos. 92-100, Queen's Road, Central.

FACTORY:
Nos. 141-144, Wanchai Road.

Branches at Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Canton, China.

DON'T FORGET!!!

The Republic Motor Bouts for your picnics and outings.

TELEPHONE 307 or 1857.

Write or Call,
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

June 25.

Per s.s. *China*, for Hongkong, from San Francisco: Miss S. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Misses L. V. and M. Campbell, Mr. Chiu Jen, Mr. H. A. Christensen, Mr. Chu K. Shi, Mr. W. C. Crick, Mr. F. M. Courtney, Mr. T. T. J. Fawcett, Miss A. M. Heard, Mr. W. B. Hart, Mr. J. L. Hodgetts, Mr. T. M. Kipruthick, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lapp, Mr. P. Long, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Willett, Mr. B. Willett, Mr. S. F. Selby, Mr. W. J. Poole, Mr. P. F. Tannhill, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Sheppard, Mr. P. P. T. Waterhouse, Mrs. E. Waterhouse, Miss O. K. Waterhouse, Mr. Ching Loo, Mrs. G. A. Young and infant, Mr. Wing Yau, Mr. Wong Goo Shee, Miss Wong Gai Tai, Mr. Lau Kiu, Mrs. M. P. Ho, Mr. Lee Chan Yau, Mr. W. E. Tsui, Mr. H. N. Dunning, Mr. Choo Ing Foo, Mr. Robt. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Bo Kwa Koon and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Liong, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Ho and child, Mr. Gou Keh Sio, Miss Bo Kwai Koon, Mr. O. H. Oh, Mr. B. G. Kim, Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. A. O. Hayes, Mr. A. A. Kew, Miss A. C. Kew, Mr. A. E. Mayling, Mr. Tin Koo Ming, Mr. G. T. Zeh, Mr. H. A. Hope, Mr. C. J. Bakers, Mr. L. M. Bigger, Miss M. D. Brown, Mr. M. J. Posterns, Mr. K. M. Chan, Mrs. F. W. Woo, Miss R. Quinn, Mr. Sing Hoy Yau, Dr. S. F. Lee, Mr. K. Leem, Mr. J. J. Borman, Mr. W. L. Lee, Mrs. S. H. Foo, Mr. Chen Pak, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Hall, Mr. Ka Yeong Kuan, Mr. L. J. Manger, Mr. Zung Hing Paw, Mrs. S. L. Hok, Mr. Foo Chi Sung and Mr. Chao Tze Chin.

June 26.

Per s.s. *Alvina* from Hongkong: from Europe, Mr. C. J. Latent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blaser and child, Mr. S. Nakai, Mr. Vollenweider, Mrs. H. S. Smith and child, Mr. A. M. Holland, Mr. D. McKensie, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. M. Bone and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart and 3 children; for Shanghai, Miss G. W. E. Robertson, Miss L. M. J. Robertson, Mr. K. M. Blair, Rev. and Miss F. W. S. O'Neill and child, Mr. Tsuda, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rolofson, Mrs. N. W. Shuweitoff, Mrs. C. Kirby, Mr. C. Yu, Mr. F. T. Lee, Mr. K. C. Chen, Mr. T. B. Liu, Mr. T. Kuo, Mr. C. C. Cheng, Mr. F. L. Ko, Mr. Y. Kung, for Kobe, Mr. N. Akuzawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yendo and 3 children, Mr. K. Bannura, Mrs. Y. Koyama, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sugawara, Mr. T. Ozaki, Mr. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Raybould, Mr. Fujino, Mr. M. Miyazaki, Mr. O. Kubomi, Mr. Y. Iwahashi, Mr. S. Hoehino, Mr. A. Mori, Mr. Hara; for Yokohama, Mr. H. E. K. Honda, Mrs. K. Honda, Master Honda, Capt. H. Murakoshi, Mr. S. Kuroiwa, Mr. K. Yoshiwara, Mr. T. Ohara, Mr. O. Kobayashi, Mr. K. Kodaka, Mrs. M. Kobayashi and children, Miss S. Nomura, Mr. S. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. Taka and child, Mr. Iida, Hon. Mrs. E. A. Gordon, Miss M. F. Hanton, Miss O. L. Richards, Miss E. D. Armstrong, Colonel and Mrs. Trepow, Mr. K. Nishiyama, Mr. W. Yahi, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka and Mr. R. Tachibana.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use, handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Aden, Alwas or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Vienna, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Bologna in Italy will not be accepted for transmission, unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fethra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, June 25.
Straits—Per NELEUS.
SUNDAY, June 29.
Straits—Per TETRESIAS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, June 25.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per NANSANG, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 27.
Weihaiwei, Chetow and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAWAII, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONOSANG, 3 p.m.
Bangkok—Per TUITAROOM, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 28.
Straits and Bangkok—Per HAIYANG, Noon.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHEANAN, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 1.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIKONG, Noon.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, India via Bombay, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per IDOMENEUS, Noon.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, June 30, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 3.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUTYANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 4.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, India via Bombay, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TAMBA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Rangoon Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Yokohama on the 21st June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on June 24, a.m. left there June 24, p.m. due at Kobe on June 25, p.m. and is due Hongkong July 5, 7 a.m.

Latest Advice.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. *R.M.S. Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on June 21, and is due at Yokohama on June 20. The Admiral Elia s.s. *West Ankenham* is due to arrive here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 1.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Katori Maru* (American Line) arrived at Yokohama on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 2nd July.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama 8th June and will sail 22nd June, as per schedule, being due at this Port 30th June.

The F.M.S. s.s. *Coastal* left San Francisco on May 31.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tomo Maru* sailed from San Francisco June 11, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shimbu Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Isuzu Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama 8th June and will sail 22nd June, as per schedule, being due at this Port 30th June.

The F.M.S. s.s. *Coastal* left San Francisco on May 31.

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The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shimbu Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Isuzu Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
At 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Mack Semnet's Masterpiece
"MICKEY"

Featuring
MABEL NORMAND.

Prices for both Performances } \$1.00 & 60 cts.

Booking (for 9.15 p.m.) at **ROBINSON'S.**

VICTORIA THEATRE
(TO-NIGHT)
MORE THRILLING EPISODES
OF
"HANDS UP"
Episode 13—"The Third & Last Warning"
Episode 14—"The Oracle's Curse"

A BEAUTIFUL SCENIC & A SIDE SPLITTING HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"CUPID BY PROXY."
Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**

HONGKONG THEATRE.
Tel. 9511. JUNE 25, 26, 27. Tel. 2511.
Showing—Gaiety British Film
1st Episode—6 parts.

"ULTUS"
Exciting, Thrilling, Sensational,
The above film is in three episodes.
1st Episode—6 parts. 2nd Episode—4 parts. 3rd Episode—5 parts.

Saturday 28th June. Showing 2nd Episodes
Wednesday 2nd July. "3rd"

Booking at the **THEATRE.**

BOSTOCK'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
HONGKONG

TO-DAY at 5 o'clock
TO-NIGHT at 9.15

Special Grand Matinee
TO-MORROW
AT 5 O'CLOCK.

A VERITABLE TORNADO OF WONDERS.

Be Wise. Book Now at **MOUTRIE'S.**
Children & Military Half Price to Matinees only.

YOUR COPY
OFFER

Hongkong \$ Directory
IS NOW READY

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(With apologies to "Joan of Arc")
This ready now! This ready now!
And its size will surprise everyone
It exceeds all expectation
It demands your approbation
This ready now! This ready now!
So do not hesitate
But buy to-day, without delay
Or else you may be too late.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by GEORGE WILLIAM
Cobb BURNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

TRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

An application was made by the Chinese Government this afternoon before Mr. R. O. Hutchison for the arrest of Ho Sung alias Chun Hung described as a fugitive wanted by the Canton Authorities for connection in an armed robbery in the Sha Wan Village in October 25, 1917. The fugitive was also said to have kidnapped a student of the Tak Hing Tong in the village and demanding \$15,000 as ransom from his parents.

The student was said to have been kept for three months by the robbers, until a party of Chinese soldiers rescued him. Mr. Leo Long, Solicitor, the assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. The case proceeded.

FLAGS IN SUNSHINE.

The City is liberally decorated with flags this morning. The largest Union Jack to be seen is that flying from Alexandra Building, above A. S. Watson & Co.'s store. The Hongkong Hotel and Mansions display a large number, while the General Post Office Buildings and Jardine Matheson's premises are conspicuous by the absence of flags. Perhaps they are waiting for the actual report of signing.

The Hongkong Theatre is screening from to-night a magnificent film of three episodes, the first episode in six parts, the second in four parts and the third in five parts. This is the production of George Pearson entitled "Ultus," featuring Aurele Sydney and Mary Dibbey. On Saturday next the second episode will be screened and on Wednesday the third episode. This is an exceptionally good picture and well arranged.

The War Office states that a mistaken impression is prevalent that the parents or other relatives of a deceased officer or soldier are entitled to wear on the right breast the decorations and medals, or the ribbons appertaining thereto, that may have been awarded to him for service in the field. Decorations and medals may only be worn by the individual upon whom they are conferred, and in no case does the right to wear a decoration or medal or their ribbons devolve upon the parents or other relatives after the recipient is dead. Similarly, in cases where a posthumous award is made, and the actual decoration or medal handed to the deceased's next-of-kin, such decoration or medal may not be worn.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 25th. 12h. 11m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately between Weihaiwei and Shanghai; other changes are slight. The depression remains over Tonking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.56 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.94 inches, against an average of 36.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant,
Hongkong Observatory, June 25, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Leamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 25 to July 2, 1918, J. M. T.

	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time
Thurs. 25	7.29	1.51
Fri. 26	8.13	1.35
Sat. 27	9.07	1.26
Sun. 28	10.09	1.17
Mon. 29	11.18	1.08
Tue. 30	12.34	1.00
Wed. 1	1.44	1.00
Thurs. 2	2.54	1.00

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.67	29.63
Temperature	85	84	86
Humidity	71	80	69
Direction of Wind	S	SW	SW
Force	3	3	3
Weather	op	op	op
Gain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest and lowest temperatures on the 24th—28° (max) and 71° (min).
Lowest spec. air temperature on the 24th—71°.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, June 25, 1918.